NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.—ARRAH-NA-POGUE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—EPH; OR, BEYOND THE AMENDMENTS—CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—ESCAPED FROM SING SING. Afternoon and Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA—L'AFRICAINE.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.—AGNES.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—DIAMONDS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth av.—ROI CAROTTE.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—THE BELLS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague st.—RUBENSTEIN CONCERT.

WHITE'S ATHENÆUM, 585 Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, ECCENTRICITY, &c.

ST. JAMES THEATRE, corner of 28th st. and Broadway.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS IN FARCE, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &c.

720 BROADWAY, EMERSON'S MINSTRELS.—GRAND ETHIOPIAN ECCENTRICITIES.

SHAY'S OPERA HOUSE, Thirty-fourth st. and Third av.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, Third av., between 63d and 64th streets.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, Sept. 29, 1872.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

THE WEEK IN WALL STREET closed quiet, after an active business. The chief incident was the "Erie" corner, which terminated by a settlement between the "bulls" and "bears," at great loss to the latter. Pacific Mail next loomed up into prominence and advanced 6 a 7 per cent. Money was unsettled and irregular in rate, closing yesterday at 6 per cent. Gold left off at 113⅝. The failure of an old and heretofore wealthy banking house in Boston is reported from that city, the trouble being, probably, a consequence of the bankruptcy of the Vermont Central Railroad.

THE HEADS OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC AND GREEK CHURCHES are engaged in a diplomacy from Rome to St. Petersburg and *vice versa*, which may, it is supposed, lead to a better understanding, as in days past, between His Holiness Pio Nono and the Czar Alexander. If this should be at all realized Emperor William and Bismarck may be induced to reconsider the present policy of Prussia towards the clerics who serve on the altars and the congregations which worship before the shrines of the Vatican.

THE INVESTIGATION INTO THE PATENBURG, New Jersey, riot is progressing, and it is said that the county authorities, now thoroughly aroused, are making vigorous efforts to arrest all who were concerned in the unfortunate affray. It appears that the trouble between the Irish and the negroes had been long brewing, and evidence is adduced to show that the negroes Joe Warren and Charley Perkins instigated the riot and had the reputation of being bad men. It is to be hoped that all the guilty parties, black and white, may be speedily brought to justice.

THE CRUEL MURDER OF PROFESSOR PANORMO, the Brooklyn teacher of music, in the public streets of that city in January last, will be remembered by our readers. A man named Higgins has, it appears, turned informer, and according to his story the crime was committed by four thieves, an Englishman named Kane, alias "Cockney," and three others, Cassidy, Scotty and Michael O'Brien, all of New York. Disappointed in an intended burglary and resolved not to return empty handed, they "laid" for somebody to rob. Poor Panormo was the victim, and O'Brien the man who struck the two cruel blows that cost the music teacher his life. The tale of the informer sounds like truth.

The Future Prospects and Present Government of New York—The Mayoralty Election.

There are periods in the lives of young persons when greater care in their management and more liberal expenditure on their education and cultivation are required than at any other time, in order that the good qualities of their nature may be properly developed, their minds improved, and their future rendered prosperous and happy. The city of New York has now reached an epoch in its history when in like manner prudence and generous expansion are especially needed to help it successfully forward to the brilliant destiny that awaits it. The young metropolis has passed safely through the trials of its infancy, as a strong child survives the sufferings and diseases of its earliest years. The cholera of 1832, the great fire of 1835, the commercial revulsions of 1836 and 1837, the extensive conflagration of 1845, were its teethings, its measles, its scarlet fever and its whooping cough; and having rallied from all these, and grown vigorous and healthy almost without any aids to nature, we now find it in want of all that attention, care and liberal treatment necessary to develop a promising youth into a vigorous prime. Neglect, indifference, inertness, or unwise parsimony at this time may cramp its growth and block the wheels of its progress in such a manner as to do incalculable damage to its future career.

Hundreds of citizens are living to-day who have seen New York grow up. Indeed, half an ordinary lifetime has been sufficient to show wonderful changes in the young metropolis of the New World. A city, some of whose real estate has risen in value within a generation from $500 an acre to $80,000 a lot, must necessarily have presented many astonishing transitions to the eyes of its steady residents. The younger people, who have only known New York as at present, can readily raise up before their mind's eye the picture of the city half a century ago, without the mighty agents of steam and electricity, and with Canal street a suburb. But older residents, who almost remember that time, have seen the changes constantly going on, and can recall the days when the commerce of the world first began to filter slowly into our port; when foreign vessels were gazed at with curiosity as they reached their docks; when news came to us from our own States and from Europe weeks and months old; when a journey to Albany was a labor of time, fatigue and hazard. As they look now upon our rivers and bays covered with vessels of all sorts and of all nationalities; upon our docks, a forest of masts; upon our busy, crowded streets; upon the buildings stretching along beyond the reach of our business community, and, as they read every morning in the HERALD, news of the preceding day from every quarter of the globe, they can bear personal testimony to a progress that reminds one of those fairy tales which tell of cities raised in a nighttime by the magician's power in the heart of a wilderness. Yet few even of our most thoughtful and far-seeing citizens can imagine how great, how wealthy and how beautiful a metropolis New York may become by the aid of honesty, liberality and enterprise in the next twenty-five years.

The most fanciful pen can scarcely draw an exaggerated picture of our future if only we have energy and enlightenment enough to secure the prize in store for us. What we now call New York will be but the heart of the New York of a quarter of a century hence. Bridges spanning the East River will unite us in a single corporation with the handsome suburbs of Brooklyn and Williamsburg, which will in their turn stretch miles along the bay and river and into the interior of the island, to furnish residences for a good portion of our inhabitants. Viaduct and underground railroads, running along the sides and through the centre of the island, will lead our teeming population to Harlem, and over solid, handsome bridges, or through tunnels, beyond the river, into Westchester county, whose picturesque hills and valleys will be covered with the princely residences of our wealthiest citizens. The new boulevards, the Champs Elysées of America, will offer us the most attractive streets and the finest drives to be found in any capital of Europe. The Central Park, whose management has always been admirable, will present new beauties to the eye, and will become only the parent of others almost or quite as elaborate and charming. Along the North and East rivers will run the grand broad river streets designed by the Dock Commission, with massive stone docks and convenient slips along their whole length, affording facilities to commerce unknown in any other port in the world, with wharves busy from the Battery to Harlem River, and with capacious warehouses to receive and store goods without the inconvenience and expense which now so sadly cripple our trade. Our fugitive people, now driven into Jersey, Connecticut or elsewhere, to spend the money they make in New York, will gladly return to the city when railroad facilities and bridges enable them to live here within reach of their business occupations; and new residents attracted to us by our prosperity, and brought to us by the natural progress of trade and commerce, will swell our population by millions. This is no exaggerated picture. The iron bands that now unite the Pacific and the Atlantic make New York the centre of the world's commerce and news, and we have no doubt that within the lifetime of some now born this metropolis will exceed London in size, business and wealth as much as London now exceeds New York.

The pending Mayoralty election is of more than ordinary importance, because we are probably on the turning point of our destiny, and the next two years may do much to help us forward or to drag us backwards. The government of the city has been badly disorganized by the misconduct of the former officials, and the difficulty has not passed away with the dishonest men who caused it. We require a new charter and a thorough remodelling of the government under it. In the transition state we shall need the services of a Chief Magistrate who is thoroughly honest, of unquestionable business capacity, familiar with the wants of the city, bold enough to accept responsibility, intelligent enough to understand the future that lies before the metropolis, liberal in wise expenditure, and independent of all political entanglements, intrigues and associations. We must not have a Mayor whose mind is wholly ated to what he can save, and who would refuse to spend a hundred dollars of the public money to secure a return of a thousand for the people. We must not have at the head of the administration an officer who is in constant conflict with all the other departments, and in hot water with every person who does business with the Corporation. Harmony in all the departments of the municipality is above every other requirement necessary to make a strong, effective and successful administration. The next Mayor must not be one who would put a heavy dragchain on to the wheels of progress, or under whose rule we might wake up one morning to find ourselves without Croton water, or be compelled to go to bed one night without a gaslight in the city. Neither must the Chief Magistrate chosen at this time be a highly respectable ancient party hack, whose fingers have for a lifetime been constantly in the political pie, even though under the pretence of searching for the plum of reform. A fine old American gentleman, fully competent to play the part of Mayor twenty or thirty years ago, may be utterly unfit for the position now, when the world has progressed and the city grown so rapidly as to outstrip all his ideas. We want a citizen in that important position at this time with whom the people are satisfied, rather than one who is satisfied with himself. We want a successful business man, who, by his good management of his own affairs has given guarantee that he can manage the affairs of the people. We want a person whose name will carry with it at once a conviction of integrity, capacity and independence, who is free from all political affiliations, and whose position is such as to elevate him above the reach of politicians, great or little.

There is no difficulty in finding such a candidate. The only trouble seems to be about nominating him. We have ward clubs making selections, a remnant of the Committee of Seventy appointing a committee of themselves to put forward a ticket, and speeches and resolutions in abundance; but still no definite action is taken by any proper authority. It is time that all this nonsense should cease and that the people should know who they are to be called upon to support for the chief municipal office in their gift. We have suggested a number of names, many of which might be selected as candidates with credit and honor to the party making the nomination, and it is now within five or six weeks of the election. The strongest party in the city is the Tammany democracy. The Tammany organization, purified and regenerated, is now in reality a reform party. Its present leaders were the recognized leaders of the reform movement of last year, and to them mainly was due the overthrow of the corrupt ring. A thoroughly good nomination by Tammany would be equivalent to an election, and would enable the democracy to win back their old-fashioned majority of fifty or sixty thousand. The present Sachems are solid citizens as well as experienced politicians, and they know what the people expect and desire. They are sensible of the sort of candidate calculated to command public confidence and to win popular support. Messrs. Belmont, Tilden, Schell, Barlow, John Kelly, O'Conor, Ottendorfer, Fox, Arthur Leary and William C. Conner cannot make a mistake in selecting their candidate, and they must know that a most unexceptionable nomination now will effectually wipe out any stigma that may still attach to the old name they bear. If they put forward such a ticket as justice, wisdom and conscience would dictate, they will compel the endorsement of all the reform organizations or bodies in the city. If they act at once they will stop all the small side intrigues and combinations that are now being made, and will carry with them the great body of the voters who followed them in the reform movement a year ago. As they are the most powerful party in the city the Committee of Seventy and all its allies and offshoots must hail with satisfaction a thoroughly honest reform nomination from them, since the triumph of honest government would then be secure. Indeed, any attempt to oppose their candidate would brand the pretended reformers who might essay it as impostors, traders and political corruptionists. It would at once classify them with the debauched legislators of last Winter, who, under the mask of reform, obtained office only to dishonor and degrade the State by their undisguised rascality. We call upon purified Tammany to make their nomination for Mayor without any further delay, and if it is such as ought to be made by earnest and sincere reformers their candidate will be certain of election by one of those old-fashioned, rousing majorities to which an honest democracy is entitled in the metropolis of the Empire State.

The Discussion in England of the Geneva Settlement.

From our cable despatches day after day we now begin to learn in what light the Geneva settlement is regarded by prominent English statesmen and by the representatives of the business and mercantile interests of the three kingdoms. Mr. Lowe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has spoken out in Glasgow. Mr. Forster, another leading Cabinet Minister, has addressed his constituents at Bradford and has given us his views on the subject. The Chambers of Commerce in several leading cities of England have adopted resolutions congratulating Her Majesty's government on the happy termination of the Alabama arbitration, and copies of the resolutions have, it is said, been forwarded to the United States. Then, again, Lord John Russell, cantankerous as usual, is indignant at the settlement and is preparing a review of the proceedings of the Court of Arbitration. As yet no voice has been raised by any member of Her Majesty's opposition.

It is not at all impossible that when Parliament reassembles the tories may have something to say about the settlement of the Geneva Court. It will be wonderful if they have not. It is safe, however, we think, to say that the Gladstone Ministry is abundantly satisfied with the doings of the Geneva Court, and that they feel confident that the House of Commons and the great mass of the British people will stand by them and make them secure of the fruits of victory. Mr. Lowe leaves us in no doubt as to what he means. It is his belief that Great Britain has entered upon a new era in her relations with America—"an era in which all jealousies and animosities will disappear, and the two nations will confine themselves to rivalry in the work of extending the interests of civilization and peace." In a similar vein speaks Mr. Forster. "The decision of Geneva," he says, "not only gives America three millions of pounds sterling, but gives her peace, and gives both countries new international rules of the highest value, besides establishing a precedent that can not fail to be beneficial to all nations." Such language reveals authority, and it indicates satisfaction. With the Chambers of Commerce as well as the mass of the people on his side, Mr. Gladstone has little cause to fear any attack which can be made by Lord John Russell or to dread the reassembling of the House of Commons.

And why should England complain? Has not the treaty been a gain to her? We wonder not that Cabinet Ministers speak with satisfaction of the Geneva settlement. We wonder rather that Sir Alexander Cockburn should protest and give himself the trouble to repeat, in elaborate form, strong arguments when the case is settled. It is not to be denied that our diplomatists have come off second best; but, in view of the great good which this new mode of settling international difficulties may do to the world, we can afford to accept the lesson, which, we trust, our diplomatists have learned, with some degree of equanimity.

American Preachers in English Pulpits.

It is always pleasant to hear ourselves spoken well of, but it is especially agreeable to find that our public and representative men are duly appreciated by such phlegmatic and matter-of-fact critics as Englishmen are reputed to be. The Rev. Dr. Bellows, who has recently returned from a trip to Europe, has during his absence occupied some of the English pulpits, and in the Liverpool *Post* we find a column editorial sketch of his style and *personnel* as he appeared in that city. The writer introduces the Doctor by remarking that the latter's fame arises from the fact that he is "the one divine of the present day who has publicly defended the stage." And, though the term theatrical cannot be applied to the Doctor's gestures or elocution, yet "both owe something to the stage." The *Post* editor goes on to liken Dr. Bellows in personal appearance to the British Attorney General, and in oratorical powers and silverness of voice to Sir John Coleridge. But the Doctor's voice is much fuller and deeper, and has at times a slightly nasal quality, and "he is more richly endowed with the natural gifts of an orator and has cultivated them at once with greater freedom and more refinement." There is, however, a striking difference between the Doctor and the Attorney General, and it is, that while the latter extemporizes or recites, the former reads; "but it is beautiful reading," adds the *Post* critic; "more beautiful we have never listened to;" but he thinks "it cannot be called the highest style of oratory." New Yorkers need not be reminded of the faithfulness of this picture without the contrast. The Doctor's discourses are "written speeches" rather than written essays or sermons. "The structure and modulation of every sentence are conceived with a view to speech. The thought never kindles too much or too little for the sound, and nothing comes tardily off."

Referring to Dr. Bellows' style the editor observes that "nothing is more remarkable than the frequent efflorescence of illustration and of language, by which his style is at once strengthened and adorned." The writer then goes on to give illustrations from the Doctor's sermons, one of which served to make apparent the truth that "there is no sect in which religious peace has not been found, and none in which religious peace has not been lost"—a statement which the *Post* critic declares is "a new and pithy way of expressing the only true doctrine of catholicity." Another illustration which this critic says was well worthy of Massillon for brilliant tenderness, but subtler than Massillon in its thought, was that in which the Doctor pictured the human soul discovering within itself something precious and secret—another self; a self such as it would wish to be—sweetly contemplates it until there comes slowly out of the obscurity a face so sweet, so holy and so full of benignity that the beholder utters in solemn ecstasy the ejaculation of St. Thomas, "My Lord and my God!" Dr. Bellows is classed by this editor among the immortal few who are able to give "a new edge to the sword of truth, and who find a new shade, or tint, or touch of form in ever so insignificant a floweret of revelation." Excelling in personal dignity, classical and refined to the highest degree of academic culture, as rigidly simple and devoid of glitter as he is uniformly harmonious and full of unction, using language as a bidding rod to work magical changes among the commonplaces of experimental divinity, this great American preacher, adds the Englishman, offers an example of homiletic power and grace such as has rarely been surpassed either in America or in England. The criticism closes with a declaration that Dr. Bellows is the first great transatlantic orator whom the writer had heard speak like an Englishman. This, by English readers, will probably be considered a very high compliment, and none the less so by Americans. Of our own knowledge we can say that Dr. Bellows is one of the very few public speakers whose sermons, speeches or addresses will bear the sunlight of the strictest criticism without moving a type in word or in sentence from the original utterance. He is a polished orator and deserves the highest eulogy that our English contemporary has bestowed upon him. Such representative Americans travelling abroad do more to remove the false impression which obtains in Europe in regard to our public speakers than all the fine writing and speech-making that can be done through the press or on the rostrum here at home. We Americans are all too apt to forget that the race of orators is not all dead, nor are our own land and city without their due share of them.

MR. GREELEY HAS RETURNED FROM HIS famous political tour vigorous as a young athlete, cheerful as a cricket and hopeful as a bride. He feels that the admirable and happy little political pocket essays with which he delighted his audiences have given a great impulse to his cause, and he feels placidly confident of a favorable result in Pennsylvania. Mr. Greeley is deserving of gratitude for having imparted some sound sense, courtesy and fairness to a campaign rapidly degenerating into a vulgar brawl. We hope the example he has set will be productive of good. The ovation he received on his return home was well deserved.

The October State Elections—The Great Excitement in Pennsylvania.

On Tuesday, the 8th day of October, will come off the all-important and all-absorbing State elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska. In each of these States the administration and the opposition parties are working like beavers, and over all of them rousing mass meetings and stump speeches and torch light processions, in every city, town and hamlet, are the order of the day on both sides, from day to day and from night to night. The supporters of Greeley and Brown, fully appreciating the necessity on their part of a check in these October elections to the boastings of the republican party, are bringing all their forces, all their strength and all their ways and means to bear upon Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. If, in the cause of Greeley and Brown, any two of these States are carried in October, it is contended that they will create such a general reaction as to render the success of the opposition coalition morally certain in the Presidential election. Indeed the devoted friends of Mr. Greeley hold that if they carry Pennsylvania in October and show any promising gains in Ohio and Indiana, they may still, by a vigorous prosecution of the war, give "Old Horace" the victory in November.

For these October elections the odds are evidently in favor of the administration party in Ohio; but there is an opening for an opposition success in both Indiana and Pennsylvania. In each of these States the leading straight-out or Bourbon democrats, while protesting against Greeley and Brown, have indicated their purpose to support the democratic and liberal republican State ticket for October; or, to state their position precisely, the democratic Bourbons of Indiana will support Hendricks, and in Pennsylvania they will vote for Buckalew, the opposition coalition candidate for Governor; and as it was in North Carolina, so in both these cases, the Presidential test will be upon the Governor. If there are five thousand, or even two thousand Greeley republicans in Indiana, assuming that all the democrats will vote for Hendricks, then, according to the test vote for Governor of 1868, Hendricks will be elected. The Indiana Presidential test vote of 1868 was upon the Governor, and it was as follows:—

Republican vote	171,576
Democratic vote	170,614
Republican majority	962

But the moral effect of this October victory was to give General Grant in the November national election a majority of nearly ten thousand. Looking, however, at her October vote of 1868 as a fair exhibit of the relative strength of the two parties, there is now an opening for the opposition alliance in Indiana upon Hendricks, whose popularity is universally admitted.

But in Pennsylvania, from the discords among the republicans on their State ticket, from the moral effect of the example of the prominent republican leaders there who have gone over to Greeley and Brown, and from the popularity of Buckalew, the opposition coalition candidate for Governor, they have high hopes of a great and decisive victory in October. It may be further said that the outside State tickets of the labor reformers and the prohibitionists are each calculated to weaken Hartranft and to strengthen Buckalew, so that Mr. Greeley has some grounds for his hopeful estimates of Pennsylvania in October. Upon a full popular vote, including the new black element, Mr. Buckalew will have, say twenty thousand republican majority to overcome; but if the liberal or anti-Grant republicans even give him eleven thousand, in addition to the full democratic vote, they can probably carry him in; and surely the Greeley republicans ought to be able to muster eleven thousand men from the three hundred and fifty thousand republican voters of the great State of Pennsylvania. At all events, as in 1856 and 1868, the October results in the State elections of Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio, and mainly in Pennsylvania, will settle the question of the Presidential election of November. Hence this great excitement in Pennsylvania.

Our Correspondence On the Political Campaign.

Difficult as it may be to form an opinion as to the result of the political electioneering contest, either in the preliminary State elections or in the Presidential and other elections next November, our readers cannot complain of want of detailed information of what is going on. The voluminous correspondence from all parts of the Republic, and particularly from Pennsylvania, where the struggle has become intense, which we publish from day to day, gives an impartial view of the action, hopes and fears on every side. Mr. Greeley's speeches at every point, as well as those of the most prominent of his advocates, are reported, and the effect of them faithfully represented. It is the same with the Grant orators; and wherever there is a leading politician on either side who is more reticent or not so ready to express his views our vigilant correspondents draw him out by an interview. The rôle of a great independent journal like this is to reflect correctly the movements of all and to show without partisan bias the changing phases of the political situation. If, therefore, Mr. Greeley, Gratz Brown and the other speakers on the side of the democratic and liberal republican coalition have the best of the argument, the people have the means of judging of that, as they have also the opportunity of placing due value upon the speeches and arguments of the host of able Grant orators. Whatever merits or demerits attach to the rival candidates, or to the political issues involved, are brought out fully and in prominent relief. Our readers are enabled to see, too, the political machinery set going by both parties to accomplish their object. There has rarely been such an exciting contest, especially in Pennsylvania, as the present one. There is a good deal of hard work being done and fervor exhibited in Indiana and Ohio also, and particularly in the former State. This, after all, is the safety valve of our political system. Apart from the coarse and vindictive personalities of some of the partisan speeches and partisan press, which we have frequently condemned, the thorough discussion of the merits of the candidates and the policy they represent is a healthful phase of our system of government, and goes far to educate the people in political and public affairs. And it is the mission of the independent press to spread broadcast over the country the conflicting opinions of all parties. The object is to give every side a fair show, and then to leave the people—the great jury of the nation—to decide. However the elections may turn, we have no fear of the consequences. One party in power might do better than another for the time being, but whether Mr. Greeley or General Grant be elected the country will be safe.

The Art Prospects of the Season.

Although the majority of the artists have not yet returned from their Summer excursions, enough is known of their labors to enable us to predict unusually brilliant results. As the principal body of artists make their home in New York, as the metropolis of the Continent, when we chronicle their doings we may be regarded as speaking for all American art. It is with sincere pleasure that we note the works and sketches brought from the country to the studio are marked by an ever increasing care. In the absence of a good school of national painting, the only hope of a successful development of art among us lies in close and almost literal transcriptions from nature. It is true that this will not be the highest art, but it will eventually lead to the highest. As we have insisted on the necessity for closer study from our artists as the price of success, we are pleased to notice that the advice we have so often tendered has not been without its effect. Wherever progress can be chronicled, there we find it the result of renewed application, in many instances in the case of men already in the front rank of their profession. Hart, Richards and Moran have achieved eminence by careful study of the materials and elements over which they exercise their skill. And if the younger artists will only emulate these men in their constant and loving study of nature we may hope to have a school made up of something better than European failures. The growing interest felt in art matters in this country, our ever increasing wealth, the refinement of manners and taste that naturally must result, point to New York as the future art centre of the world. While other civilizations are in decadence ours alone is young and vigorous, starting almost at the point it cost other nations ages of intellectual toil to reach. We have been the inheritors of the knowledge they amassed, and are now free to apply it under new conditions of political and social life that give ampler play to all the human faculties.

What is perhaps most surprising in the art phenomena of America is that the public are advancing in art knowledge more rapidly than the artists, who are in many instances inclined to be conservative of the slipshod methods which satisfied the public of twenty years ago. But spots of color in landscape will no longer serve for cattle; the patrons want real living animals, and will be content with nothing less. So in the higher departments among the painters of men, something approaching correct drawing and skilful composition is looked for. The cause of this is not far to look for. The ever watchful dealer has noticed the improvement of taste among the public and has hastened to supply the new demand, and from foreign sources. Through this means New York has advantages, comparing the worth of the various foreign schools with each other and with American work, such as are enjoyed in the capitals of Europe only by the few. This constant comparison is rapidly developing a critical judgment among the educated public that augurs well for the future interest of art in America.

It is too early to say what the principal subjects treated by the leading artists this Winter will be. In fact, for many reasons they object to any hint on this point being given. We can only say, therefore, that James Hart will follow up the experiment of making cattle the chief attraction of his pictures, in view of the warm encouragement he received from the press when he produced "Coming Out of the Shade." In order to continue to be able to sustain the good opinions that he has already gained he devoted his Summer to a severe study of animal form, and comes home with a wealth of sketches of animal life, full of force and character. What Hart did in the fields Moran has done in New York bay. With his studio overlooking the water he loves to paint, he has watched its changing form and hues in order correctly to reproduce their semblance on canvas. The two De Haases' have been to their favorite sketching ground in the Isle of Shoals, and have come back laden with sketches of the ocean in all its moods. Some important and novel marine pictures may be looked for from this source. Sontag is away in his fairy land, where no other mortal ever enters, and he will bring us back opalescent mountains and wondrous rainbow landscapes, unreal but full of charms. David Johnson has changed his sketching ground to the Hudson. We are glad of it, because we shall have careful, conscientious treatment of that beautiful river in the cold grays, but with all the beauty and suggestiveness of the locality made plain to the vulgar eye. Sandford Gifford is missing, but is certain to turn up at the right time with some gorgeous memory of sunny Italy skilfully recorded on canvas. Church has just completed a tropical subject, which passed from the studio into the gallery of a private collector. Shattuck is looking for quiet, rich landscape at Granby, and we hope he will not see any Lilliputian cattle, or, if he should, that he will let them severely alone. Irving, who made quite a hit last season with his "Last of the Game," is working on a subject taken from an incident in the life of Washington. The Father of his Country is represented soothing the last hours of the wounded Hessian General Rahl. Van Elten has been busy sketching near New Milford, and comes home with a large number of excellent studies. Most of the other well-known artists are still in the country studying the glorious Autumn effects. The delay in returning to town is due chiefly to the rainy weather which prevailed during the Summer months in the mountain regions. But wherever we turn there are striking evidences of activity and progress in the world of art.

It is, perhaps, in the exhibition galleries that the most marked improvement will be visible. Encouraged by the interest in pictures displayed by the public last year, the owners of the galleries have made extensive purchases of comparatively valuable works. The collections will also be more varied than hitherto. New men will be introduced and almost every school and art clique in Europe will be represented in the galleries. Goupil and Schaus will make a specialty of French,